

times at Pt. Pelee, Essex Co., Ontario, and apparently nested there.—
BRADSHAW H. SWALES, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

The Carolina Wren in the Maine Wilderness.—Late in June I visited the Fish and Game Preserve of the Megantic Club which is located in northwestern Maine, and extends from Beaver Pond, about twenty-five miles north of the Rangeley Lake, to Lake Megantic in Quebec. A large part of this is primeval forest, a clearing having been made only for the accommodation of camps, and little or no lumbering has ever been done on the preserve.

I reached Beaver Pond about noon of June 21st, and almost the first bird song I heard was that of the Carolina Wren. I did not succeed in seeing the bird, but one who is familiar with the song in the South, and has heard it in New Jersey, and two or three times on Long Island, cannot mistake it, even in the Maine woods.—JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, N. Y.*

Notes from Wisconsin.—Bonasa umbellus umbellus. RUFFED GROUSE.—The crops of ten Ruffed Grouse taken in Chippewa County Nov. 25–28, 1915, were examined and seven found to contain largely the pods of the vine *Amphicarpæa* — “Hog Peanut.” This vine was very plentiful in the region trailing over the bushy growth in the burned areas. The “crop statistics” of one of the birds, which contained all the kinds of food noted in the others, is as follows:

37 pods of <i>Amphicarpæa</i>	3 leaflets of strawberry (green)
130 seeds “ “	1 leaf of wintergreen
105 small reddish leaf buds	1 berry of wintergreen
17 seeds of <i>Desmodium</i>	The remains of an insect and one
36 leaflets of clover (green)	small pebble

Spizella pallida. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Clay-colored Sparrows were found to be quite abundant in the vicinity of Friendship, Adams County, July 4, 1915, and one nest with four eggs was located. The land is flat and the soil sandy with a very patchy growth of jack-pines occasionally mixed with black oaks. The open patches are partly bush grown and partly grassy. Farms were not plentiful in the region visited. The combination of open places and woods made bird-life very plentiful and it was interesting to find the Chipping, the Field and the Clay-colored Sparrows all numerous in one locality.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—One bird was seen near Madison July 18, 1915.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius. ROBIN.—An albino robin that was reported to have spent the summer near the campus of the University of Wisconsin was seen Oct. 12, 1915, about two weeks before the last large flock of migrating robins was noted (flock of 35 on Oct. 30). In the spring of 1916, an albino robin was noted in the same vicinity on

March 29 about two weeks after the first spring migrants were seen. Large flocks of migrating robins were still about by April 16. This note is recorded in the belief that it furnishes some evidence that the first arrivals among the spring migrants are the summer residents and the late migrants those bound for more northern localities. NORMAN DEW. BETTS, *Madison, Wis.*

Birds with Accessory Wings.—The recent interesting article on "A Four-winged Wild Duck" (*Auk*, October, 1915) caused the undersigned to search for some references on this deformity, references he remembered having read many years ago, and he recently found them in J. Bland-Sutton's 'Evolution and Disease' (1890), in which work is given an illustration of a Dove with an accessory wing, together with several other examples of dicotomy in other animals. This note is published in order that future workers in avian pathology may not overlook this valuable article of Sutton's.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Pseudo-masculinity in Birds.—The undersigned recently secured a Spurred Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus montanus*) which is of more than ordinary interest. The skin is in the plumage of a male, though the black of the head and throat has a faint brownish cast by reflected light. The bird proved, however, on dissection, to be a female, with a normal ovary, containing ova in various stages of development. It has been held by various writers (vide, Sutton, 'Evolution and Disease') that, with dimorphic species (dimorphism between the sexes) the assumption of the male dress by the female bird, is always accompanied by an atrophic or, otherwise, diseased condition of the ovary. If this be true the case now reported is an exception, unless this rule does not apply to all birds, but only to the domestic hen, and to pheasants, in which species, Sutton clearly detected this relation between the diseased ovary, and pseudo-masculinity. The undersigned does not know how much is to be found on this question in general ornithologic literature. Sutton cites the following species as exhibiting pseudo-masculinity;—"Pheasants (Common, Golden, and Silver), Domestic Hen, Pea-fowl, Partridge, Bustard, American Pelican, Wild and Domestic Ducks, Cuckoo, Cotinga or Bellbird, Bunting, and Chaffinch," but does not state whether or not diseased ovaries were found in all these cases.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*